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IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 50/227 AND 52/12 B

Programme budget implications of draft resolution E/1998/L.18

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council

1. Under the term of draft resolution E/1998/L.18 the Economic and Social Council would (a) adopt the texts contained in the annexes to the draft resolution, (b) decide to hold, at its resumed substantive session of 1998, elections for the composition of the bodies, as laid down in annex I to the draft resolution, so that those bodies would be fully constituted from 1 January 1999; and request the Bureau to work out appropriate mechanisms for the holding of the elections for that purpose and (c) decide to bring the resolution to the attention of the General Assembly in pursuance of paragraph 70 of annex I to Assembly resolution 50/227 and paragraphs 9 and 10 of Assembly resolution 52/12 B. Annex I to the draft resolution provides, inter alia, for the following:

(a) The Commission on Science and Technology for Development would remain a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council and would continue to meet biennially for two weeks; UNCTAD would continue to serve as the secretariat of the Commission; the membership of the Commission would be reduced from 53 to 33, with the following geographical distribution: eight members from African States; seven members from Asian States; six members from Latin American and Caribbean States; four members from Eastern European States; and eight members from Western European and other States. The term of office is to be four years.

(b) The Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development and the Committee on Natural Resources would be merged into a single expert body to be named the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for

Development which would serve as a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council. The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development would comprise, with due attention to geographical representation and gender balance, two sub-groups of twelve experts nominated by Governments and approved by the Economic and Social Council. One sub-group would deal with issues relating to energy, the other with issues relating to water resources. The geographical distribution would be as follows: six members from African States; five members from Asian States; four members from Latin American and Caribbean States; three members from Eastern European States; and six members from Western European and other States. The term of office would be four years. The Committee would meet biennially for two weeks on the understanding that the days available would be divided evenly in a flexible manner between the two sub-groups. Upon the recommendation of both or either of the expert groups of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development, the Economic and Social Council might decide modalities for the establishment of ad hoc expert groups, when necessary, to consider issues relating to minerals.

2. The above proposals relate to sections 11A, Trade and development, and 7A, Economic and social affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999.

3. It is assumed that the meetings of the existing committees, scheduled for 1998, will be cancelled. It is also assumed that the restructured Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the new Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development would meet in 1999.

4. The members of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development would be entitled to travel but not to a daily subsistence allowance, as is the case for other functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council. In addition, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/75 of 30 July 1993, it is assumed that the Commission would continue to receive specialized and technical advice from the ad hoc panels that will meet also once in the biennium to review/examine specific issues of science and technology for development and advise the Commission thereon. A provision of $352,500 was appropriated in the current biennium under section 11A of the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999. The related costs for the 1999 session of the restructured Commission would amount to approximately $292,500.

5. Provisions of $142,300 for the Committee on Natural Resources and of $115,000 for the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development were made under section 7A of the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999. It is assumed that, as for the two restructured Committees, the members of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development would be entitled to travel and a daily subsistence allowance. On that basis, it is estimated that the related 1999 requirements of the new Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development would amount to $164,400.

6. Since the entitlements for meeting servicing, interpretation and translation of documentation have not been modified in the draft resolution, it is assumed that the servicing of the biennial sessions of the restructured Commission on Science and Technology for Development and of the new Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development would remain at the same level as that of their predecessors. In the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999

provision has been made under section 27E, Conference services, for the servicing of the sessions of the Commission and Committees that would be restructured under the terms of the draft resolution. On that basis, the conference-servicing requirements for the restructured bodies would be met from within the existing appropriation under section 27E.

7. The estimated requirements of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development, as compared to the provisions made in the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999, would be as follows:

	Commission on Science and Technology for Development (section 11A)	Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development (section 7A)	Total
Travel participants			
Existing provision in 1998-1999 programme budget	$ 352 500	$ 257 300	$ 609 800
Revised requirements	292 500	164 400	456 900
Reduction in requirements	60 000	92 900	152 900

C. Summary

8. Should the Economic and Social Council adopt draft resolution E/1998/L.18, it is estimated that such decision would result in a reduction in requirements of $152,900 (including $60,000 under section 11A, Trade and development, and $92,900 under section 7A, Economic and social affairs) during the biennium 1998-1999. It is proposed that such reduced requirements be reflected in the first performance report of the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999.

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SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

Indonesia*: draft resolution

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 52/95 of 12 December 1997 on the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its activities,

Reiterating the importance of the autonomous status of the Institute, as set out in article I of its statute,

Welcoming the recent appointment of the Director of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,

Bearing in mind that the entire operation of the Institute depends solely on voluntary contributions,

Expressing deep concern over the serious financial situation of the Institute and noting the efforts undertaken to date by the Director to assuage that concern,

Welcoming the growing number of developing countries that contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,

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* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council and on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

Reiterating paragraph 334 of the Beijing Platform for Action[1] and the relevant provisions contained in the agreed conclusions of 1997/2 of the Economic and Social Council,[2] which emphasized the need for research and related training activities and the role of the Institute within the United Nations system,

1. Takes note of the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its eighteenth session and the decisions contained therein;[3]

2. Also takes note of the programme budget of the Institute for the biennium 1998-1999, approved by the Board of Trustees at its eighteenth session;[3]

3. Commends the Institute for its efforts to coordinate its activities with the Division for the Advancement of Women of the United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations Development Fund for Women, and other entities of the United Nations and through relevant inter-agency and ACC subcommittees, and its efforts to develop joint activities and fund-raising with the specialized and related agencies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, so as to promote programmes that contribute to the advancement of women;

4. Stresses the importance of strengthening independent research, training and compilation of related databases, which are crucial elements for mainstreaming a gender perspective into policy, planning and implementation;

5. Requests the Director, in cooperation with the Board of Trustees and all interested partners, taking into account the outcome of the Inter-Agency Brainstorming Workshop and the International Dialogue on Research Pricrities, to draw up a strategic and comprehensive work plan, without delay, setting out a vision for the future, taking into account the comparative advantages of the Institute's mandate within the United Nations system;

6. Also requests the Joint Inspection Unit, in accordance with its proposed work plan, to do an evaluation of the Institute which should include a detailed analysis of the reasons for and the implications for the Institute at all levels of its financial and staffing situation and the results of the activities mentioned in paragraph 5;

7. Further requests the Director, in cooperation with the Board of Trustees, to present a report to the Economic and Social Council at its next substantive session, containing the following:

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[1] Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] A/53/3, chap. IV, sect. A.

[3] See E/1998/46.

(a) A detailed analysis of the reasons for and the implications for the Institute, at all levels, of its financial and staffing situation, including an up-to-date balance sheet of its finances and reserves and of all the steps taken to strengthen its financial and staffing situation, in accordance with the relevant articles of the statute of the Institute, including those on financial administration and system support, in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations;

(b) Information of the progress of the preparation of a strategic and comprehensive work plan and on steps taken for its implementation;

(c) Information on the outcome of the planned Inter-Agency Brainstorming Workshop and the planned International Dialogue on Research Priorities;

8. Calls upon the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies in the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to coordinate fully with the Institute and to give support to it, particularly in the programming and implementation of joint activities;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide support to the Institute, particularly in fund-raising activities, by encouraging voluntary contributions to the Institute;

10. Invites Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute or increase their contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, taking into consideration the importance of those contributions in enabling the Institute to continue to respond effectively to its mandates.

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SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

Indonesia**: draft resolution

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 52/95 of 12 December 1997 on the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its activities,

Reiterating the importance of the autonomous status of the Institute, as set out in article I of its statute,

Welcoming the recent appointment of the Director of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,

Bearing in mind that the entire operation of the Institute depends solely on voluntary contributions,

Expressing deep concern over the serious financial situation of the Institute and noting the efforts undertaken to date by the Director to assuage that concern,

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

** In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council and on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

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Welcoming the growing number of developing countries that contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,

Reiterating paragraph 334 of the Beijing Platform for Action[1] and the relevant provisions contained in the agreed conclusions of 1997/2 of the Economic and Social Council,[2] which emphasized the need for research and related training activities and the role of the Institute within the United Nations system,

1. Takes note of the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its eighteenth session and the decisions contained therein;[3]

2. Also takes note of the programme budget of the Institute for the biennium 1998-1999, approved by the Board of Trustees at its eighteenth session;[3]

3. Commends the Institute for its efforts to coordinate its activities with the Division for the Advancement of Women of the United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations Development Fund for Women, and other entities of the United Nations and through relevant inter-agency and ACC subcommittees, and its efforts to develop joint activities and fund-raising with the specialized and related agencies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, so as to promote programmes that contribute to the advancement of women;

4. Stresses the importance of strengthening independent research, training and compilation of related databases, which are crucial elements for mainstreaming a gender perspective into policy, planning and implementation;

5. Requests the Director, in cooperation with the Board of Trustees and all interested partners, taking into account the outcome of the Inter-Agency Brainstorming Workshop and the International Dialogue on Research Priorities, to draw up a strategic and comprehensive work plan, without delay, setting out a vision for the future, taking into account the comparative advantages of the Institute's mandate within the United Nations system;

6. Also requests the Joint Inspection Unit, in accordance with its proposed work plan, to do an evaluation of the Institute which should include a detailed analysis of the reasons for and the implications for the Institute at all levels of its financial and staffing situation and the results of the activities mentioned in paragraph 5;

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[1] Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] A/53/3, chap. IV, sect. A.

[3] See E/1998/46.

7. Further requests the Director, in cooperation with the Board of Trustees, to present a report to the Economic and Social Council at its next substantive session, containing the following:

(a) A detailed analysis of the reasons for and the implications for the Institute, at all levels, of its financial and staffing situation, including an up-to-date balance sheet of its finances and reserves and of all the steps taken to strengthen its financial and staffing situation, in accordance with the relevant articles of the statute of the Institute, including financial administration as contained in the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, as well as the system support;

(b) Information of the progress of the preparation of a strategic and comprehensive work plan and on steps taken for its implementation;

(c) Information on the outcome of the planned Inter-Agency Brainstorming Workshop and the planned International Dialogue on Research Priorities;

8. Calls upon the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies in the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to coordinate fully with the Institute and to give support to it, particularly in the programming and implementation of joint activities;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide support to the Institute, particularly in fund-raising activities, by encouraging voluntary contributions to the Institute;

10. Invites Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute or increase their contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, taking into consideration the importance of those contributions in enabling the Institute to continue to respond effectively to its mandates.

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COORDINATION, PROGRAMME AND OTHER QUESTIONS: MALARIA AND DIARRHOEAL DISEASES, IN PARTICULAR CHOLERA

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh), on the basis of informal consultations

Malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the agreed conclusions of the coordination segment of its substantive session of 1993,[1]

Recalling its resolutions 1994/34 of 29 July 1994 and 1995/63 of 28 July 1995 and General Assembly resolutions 49/135 of 19 December 1994 and 50/128 of 20 December 1995, Agenda 21[2] and General Assembly resolution S/19-2 of 28 June 1997,

Noting with concern that malaria and diarrhoeal diseases remain prevalent in developing countries, especially in Africa, and also noting their dire consequences for health and development in Africa,

Recognizing that these diseases especially afflict people living in poverty, that effective and affordable means of preventing and treating them are

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[1] Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/48/3/Rev.1), chap. III, sect. A.

[2] Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), resolution 1, annex II.

available and that combating them is an effective and essential element in eradicating poverty and fostering development,

Noting the leadership role in global malaria control given to the World Health Organization in General Assembly resolution 49/135 and Economic and Social resolution 1995/63, and the role of the World Health Organization in directing and coordinating international efforts to prevent and control these diseases,

Acknowledging the important contributions of the United Nations funds and programmes and the role of the United Nations Children's Fund and other bodies of the United Nations, non-governmental organizations and a wide variety of individuals and organizations in controlling these diseases,

Noting in particular the critical role of industry in supporting research and development of vaccines, drugs and diagnostic tests that will further improve the efficacy of preventive and control efforts and the catalytic role being played by the United Nations Development Programme/World Bank/World Health Organization Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases in the development of new disease control products, in collaboration with industry,

Warmly acknowledging the statement supporting malaria prevention and control made during the summit meeting of the Heads of State of the Group of Eight, held in Birmingham in May 1998, and the pledge of 60 million pounds made at that time in support of the Roll Back Malaria initiative of the World Health Organization,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera;[3]

2. Supports the actions taken in 1997 and 1998 with respect to malaria prevention and control in the context of African economic recovery and development by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity;

3. Appreciates the actions taken to strengthen research in endemic countries of Africa under the Multilateral Initiative on Malaria in Africa, an initiative widely supported by members of the international development community and by scientists within those endemic countries;

4. Welcomes the Roll Back Malaria initiative of the World Health Organization supporting the existing African initiative on malaria;

5. Requests the United Nations, and appeals to international organizations, multilateral financial institutions, the specialized agencies, organs and programmes of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and other groups, to join as partners in this initiative by, inter alia, contributing technical and financial support;

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[3] E/1998/20.

6. Notes that vaccines provide some of the most effective means of preventing disease and that vaccine development, although now made more feasible by multiple developments in the field of biotechnology, remains a difficult and long-term task highly deserving of increased financial support;

7. Stresses the importance of adopting and implementing national plans of action in countries where malaria is endemic in conformity with the Global Malaria Control Strategy of the World Health Organization;[4]

8. Urges international development partners, in collaboration with private industry, to intensify their efforts to develop and widely distribute vaccines and other remedies against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, including cholera;

9. Calls upon the international community, in particular the donor countries, to expand, where possible, fund-raising channels and to provide adequate financial resources and medical and technical assistance to the affected developing countries, in particular African countries and the least developed countries, for the successful implementation of work plans and projects and the achievement of significant progress, in both the short and the medium term, in controlling malaria, and to intensify basic and applied research on anti-malarial vaccines as a priority;

10. Urges the Director-General of the World Health Organization to continue to provide, in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund and other concerned United Nations agencies and programmes and other relevant international organizations such as International Centre for Diarrhoeal Diseases Research and the International Vaccine Institute, technical expertise and support to endemic countries;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2001 on the implementation of the present resolution, to be prepared in collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization and other relevant organizations, organs, bodies and programmes of the United Nations system.

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[4] WHO, A Global Strategy for Malaria Control (Geneva, 1993).

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COORDINATION, PROGRAMME AND OTHER QUESTIONS: INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR THE CULTURE OF PEACE, 2000

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh), on the basis of informal consultations

International Year for the Culture of Peace, 2000

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 52/15, of 20 November 1997, by which the Assembly proclaimed the year 2000 as the International Year for the Culture of Peace,

Recalling also that the General Assembly, in its resolution 52/13 of 20 November 1997, requested the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to submit a consolidated report containing a draft declaration and programme of action on a culture of peace to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session,

1. Notes with satisfaction the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, on the current state of preparations for the International Year for the Culture of Peace, 2000,[1] for which the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has been designated the focal point;

2. Requests the General Assembly to adopt a programme of action for the year 2000;

[1] E/1998/52, annex.

3. Stresses that, since the Year serves as the end of one millennium and the eve of another, the transition from a culture of war and violence to a culture of peace and non-violence is a process of great historic significance;

4. Recognizes, therefore, that the promotion of a culture of peace should be a high-profile theme in the several mobilizing events and evaluations being planned for the year 2000, at the national, regional and international levels, such as the following:

(a) The International Year affords the opportunity to make national actions broad-based, providing a special opportunity to promote peace, non-violence, reconciliation and national unity and to prevent violent conflicts;

(b) At the regional and international levels, the International Year will underline the priorities of peace, all human rights development and democracy and the central role that concerted action by different entities of the United Nations system can play in promoting a culture of peace;

(c) The programme of activities for the International Year should take into account, as appropriate, the proposed Millennium Assembly during the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly in the year 2000;

(d) The programme of action for the promotion of the International Year for the Culture of Peace should take into account the agreements adopted at recent major global conferences and summits.[2]

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[2] See Final Report of the World Conference on Education for All: Meeting Basic Learning Needs, Jomtien, Thailand, 5-9 March 1990, Inter-Agency Commission for the World Conference on Education for All, New York, 1990; Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.B); and Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13).

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COORDINATION, PROGRAMME AND OTHER QUESTIONS: INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR THE CULTURE OF PEACE, 2000

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh), on the basis of informal consultations

International Year for the Culture of Peace, 2000

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 52/15, of 20 November 1997, by which the Assembly proclaimed the year 2000 as the International Year for the Culture of Peace,

Recalling also that the General Assembly, in its resolution 52/13 of 20 November 1997, requested the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to submit a consolidated report containing a draft declaration and programme of action on a culture of peace to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session,

1. Notes with satisfaction the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, on the current state of preparations for the International Year for the Culture of Peace, 2000,[1] for which the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has been designated the focal point;

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

[1] E/1998/52, annex.

2. Requests the General Assembly to adopt a programme of action for the year 2000;

3. Stresses that an international year for the culture of peace at the turn of the millennium would provide the opportunity to boost the efforts of the international community to establish and promote an everlasting culture of peace;

4. Recognizes, therefore, that the promotion of a culture of peace should be a high-profile theme in the several mobilizing events and evaluations being planned for the year 2000, at the national, regional and international levels, such as the following:

(a) The International Year affords the opportunity to make national actions broad-based, providing a special opportunity to promote peace, non-violence, reconciliation and national unity and to prevent violent conflicts;

(b) At the regional and international levels, the International Year will underline the priorities of peace, all human rights development and democracy and the central role that concerted action by different entities of the United Nations system can play in promoting a culture of peace;

(c) The programme of activities for the International Year should take into account, as appropriate, the proposed Millennium Assembly during the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly in the year 2000;

(d) The programme of action for the promotion of the International Year for the Culture of Peace should take into account the agreements adopted at recent major global conferences and summits.[2]

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[2] See Final Report of the World Conference on Education for All: Meeting Basic Learning Needs, Jomtien, Thailand, 5-9 March 1990, Inter-Agency Commission for the World Conference on Education for All, New York, 1990; Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.B); and Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13).

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Agenda item 13 (a)

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Anwarul Chowdhury (Bangladesh), on the basis of informal consultations

Status of the least developed countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 52/210 of 18 December 1997 which included, inter alia, a reference to an assessment of the usefulness of a vulnerability index as a criterion for designation of the least developed countries,

Noting that the requested assessment has not been completed,

Welcoming the proposals to continue the work on improvements in criteria and methodology for designation of the least developed countries,[1]

Taking note of the content of the letter of the Prime Minister of Vanuatu, which was circulated as a document of the Economic and Social Council,[2] advancing reasons to support his position that the review of Vanuatu's status should be deferred to the year 2000,

1. Reaffirms the need for such an assessment to be made in respect of a decision on the graduation of Vanuatu from the list of the least developed countries;

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[1] Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 14 (E/1998/34), chap. IV, sect. A.

[2] E/1998/89, annex.

2. Notes that the Economic and Social Council will discuss the work programme of the Committee for Development Planning during its organizational session of 1999 and in this regard stresses the need for the Committee to include in its report to the Council at its substantive session of 1999 an assessment of the usefulness of a vulnerability index as a criterion for designation of the least developed countries and consideration of the work of all relevant international agencies on the vulnerability of small States;

3. Decides to postpone its consideration of the graduation of Vanuatu until the above-mentioned report of the Committee for Development Planning has been submitted and to take a decision accordingly.